菲律宾军事学院探奇-文庙-万维博客-万维读者网（电脑版）

菲律宾军事学院 （Philippine Military Academy，简称 PMA), 坐落在菲律宾吕宋岛北部碧瑶市的南郊，一个风景秀丽，群山环抱的军事要塞内 （Fort General Gregorio H. Del Pilar）。按目前官方的记载，此学院的创建年份是菲律宾独立战争时期的1898年。很多人则认为该学院实际上是在美国殖民时期逐步发展起来的，与美国西点军校等有着密切的校际关系。早年不少毕业生是美国人，毕业后直接加入美军。1928年，该校与西点军校互相承认学历，目前菲律宾陆海空三军将领多出自PMA。

1900年，美国人在伊瓦洛伊人村庄Kafagway的遗址上建了一个山中避暑地，并逐渐繁荣起来。因为它凉爽的气候，1903年6月1日，碧瑶市被菲律宾委员会（Philippine Commission）指定为菲国的夏都，1909年9月1日由菲律宾议政委员会(Philippines Assembly）将该地合并扩建为市。这里有总统夏季官邸、最高法院、国会议员办公室，也是美军休假的基地。1908年，PMA迁到了碧瑶。

菲律宾军人曾长期在菲律宾政治生活中，扮演着重要的角色，直到近年才逐渐脱离国家的政治舞台。前几年发生的阴谋袭击前总统的传闻，就发生在PMA的毕业典礼上。2013年，中国驻菲律宾大使马克卿曾到访PMA，并在学院发表过演讲。

今年的春节碧瑶市举行了盛大的中国新年花车游行。在游行队伍中，出现了菲律宾军人仪仗队。我所住的宾馆也突然热闹起来，挂出来了大幅庆祝PMA校庆日的标语，差不多整个宾馆被PMA旧生校友和家属包下了。我们三个人萌发了21日去PMA看热闹的想法。PMA是对游客和居民开放的，只要有证件即可。他们两个都去过一次了，据说平时也没有游客。在很多人心目中，军营不应该是游客光顾的地方。



碧瑶中国新年花车游



从碧瑶市区打车到PMA仅需约150比索，大概是30元人民币。在路上，大量的各年级欢聚的海报（从1954年开始）贴在了几公里之外。路上我们犹豫了几次，这么大的校庆日，能让游客来搅局吗?

“中国人来了！”



按照以往的经验， 我们令司机不要理会， 直接开到1号楼司令部门口。但在大门口， 司机冲着宪兵突然大叫:“中国人来了！”武装宪兵拦住了我们的车，微笑地用英语向我解释，今天是校庆日， 只能在门口下车。

下车后我递上了护照，没验明正身，一个宪兵官递给我了由基地司令签发的通行证。

此后的半日参观，我没看见这样挂牌的第二位游客，似乎也没见到任何外国人。显然很少有外国游客知道这个景点。

这时宪兵们突然请我们三个过去，原来他们已经招了个学院穿梭巴士来。大部分的校友和家属是乘私家车和大巴进入的，路边已停满了车辆。

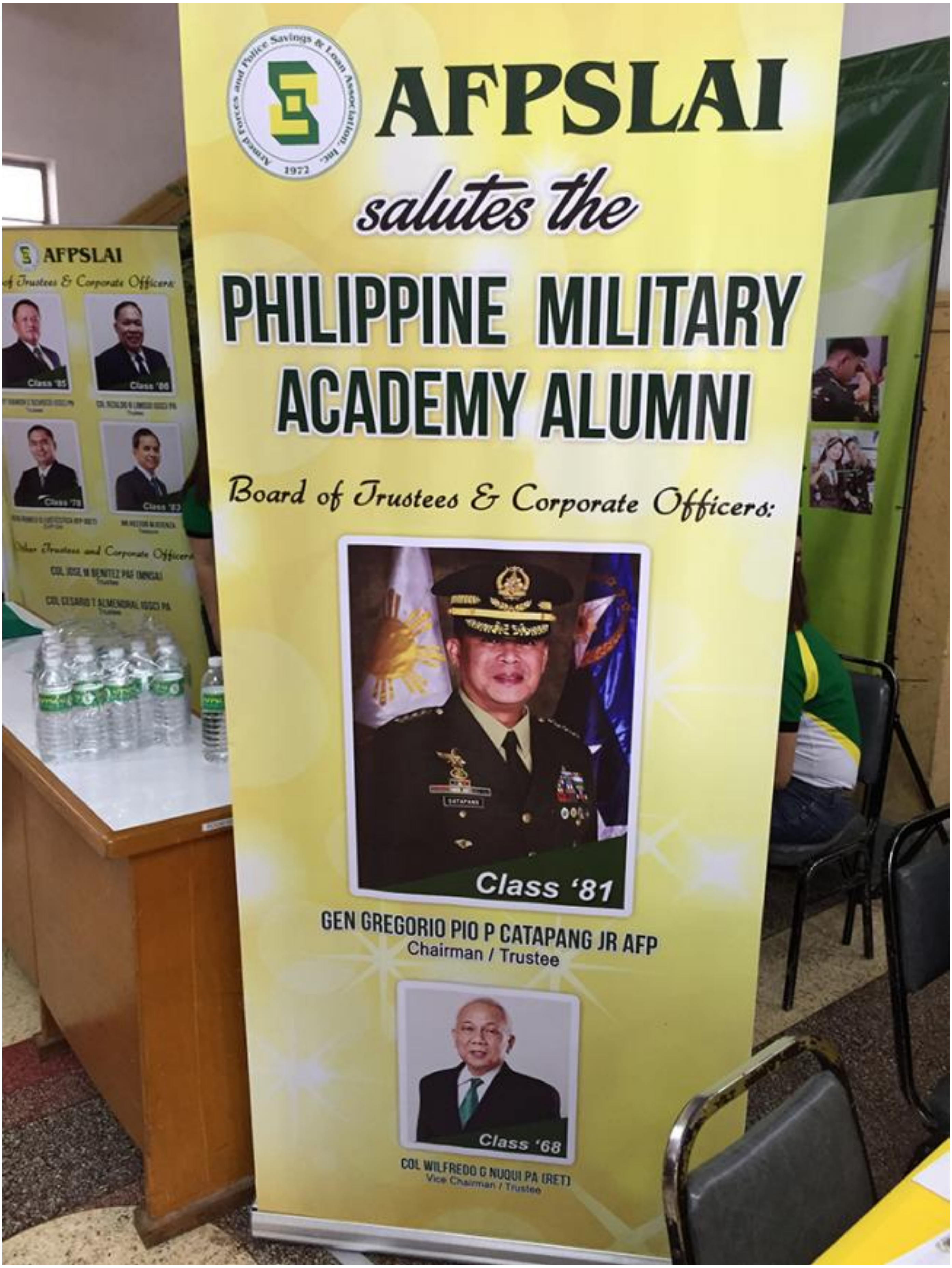

PHILIPPINE
MILITARY
ACADEMY
PHILIPPINE
MILITARY ACADEMY
VISITOR'S TAG
Nr 065
AFP AGO Form 65-GP-78
REY M BES
LTC PAF (GSC)
Camp Commander




FULL
PARKING

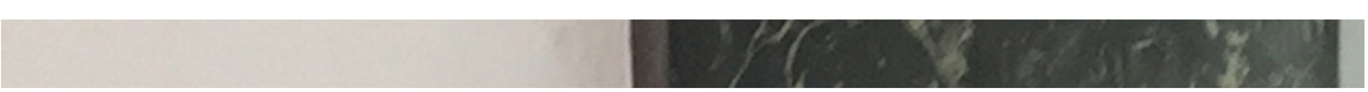

PMAAAI
SENIOR CLASSES to 66
CLASSES
1983-1989
1955 1965 & 1991
79-82

各年级校友接待中心

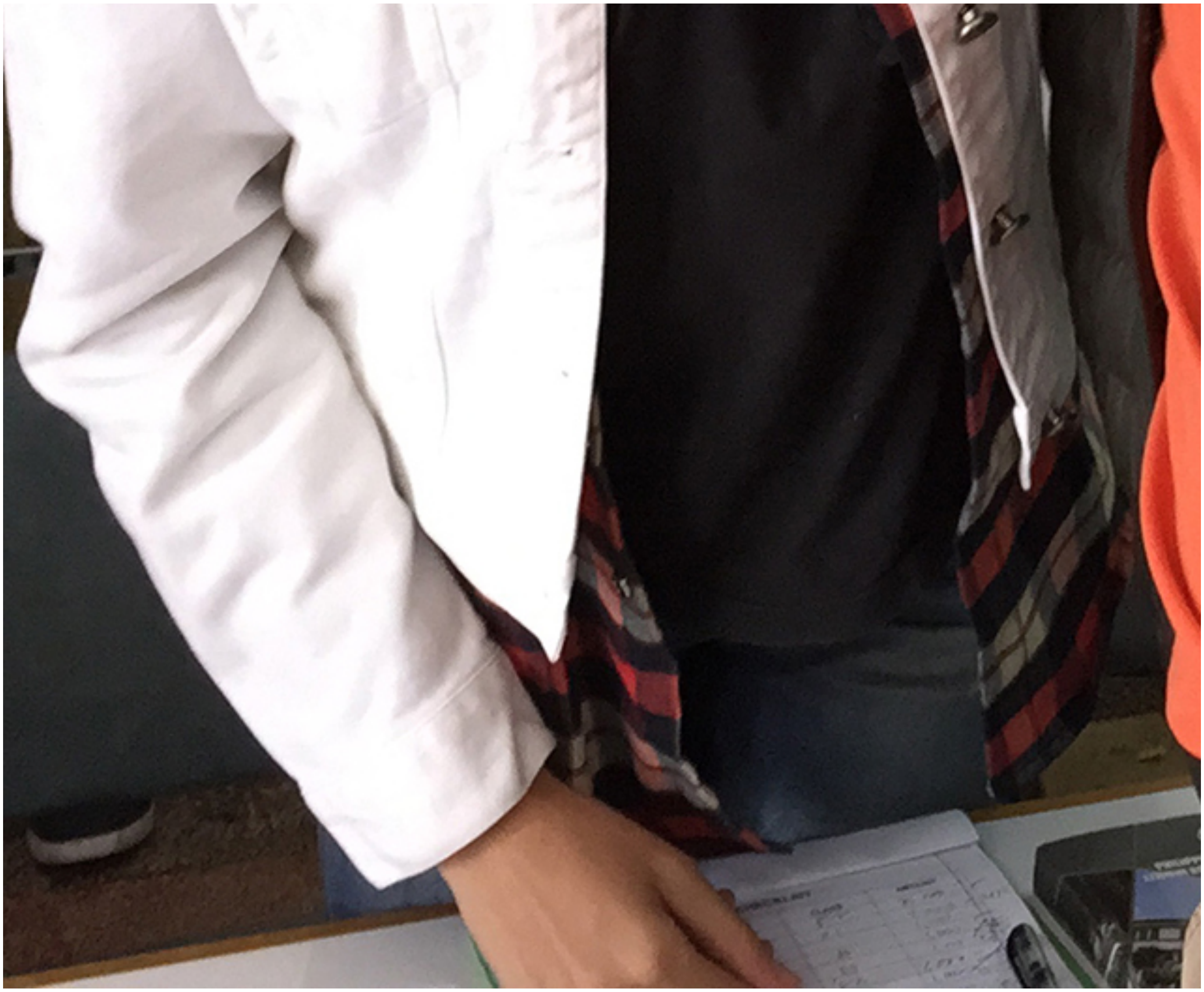


校友会主席， 1981级毕业的将军


MISSION
TO INSTRUCT, TRAIN AND DEVELOP THE CADETS SO THAT EACH GRADUATE SHALL POSSESS THE CHARACTER, THE BROAD AND BASIC MILITARY SKILLS AND THE EDUCATION ESSENTIAL TO THE SUCCESSFUL PURSUIT OF A PROGRESSIVE MILITARY CAREER
VISION
CORE VALUES
AFPSLAI
"A must read for nation builders."



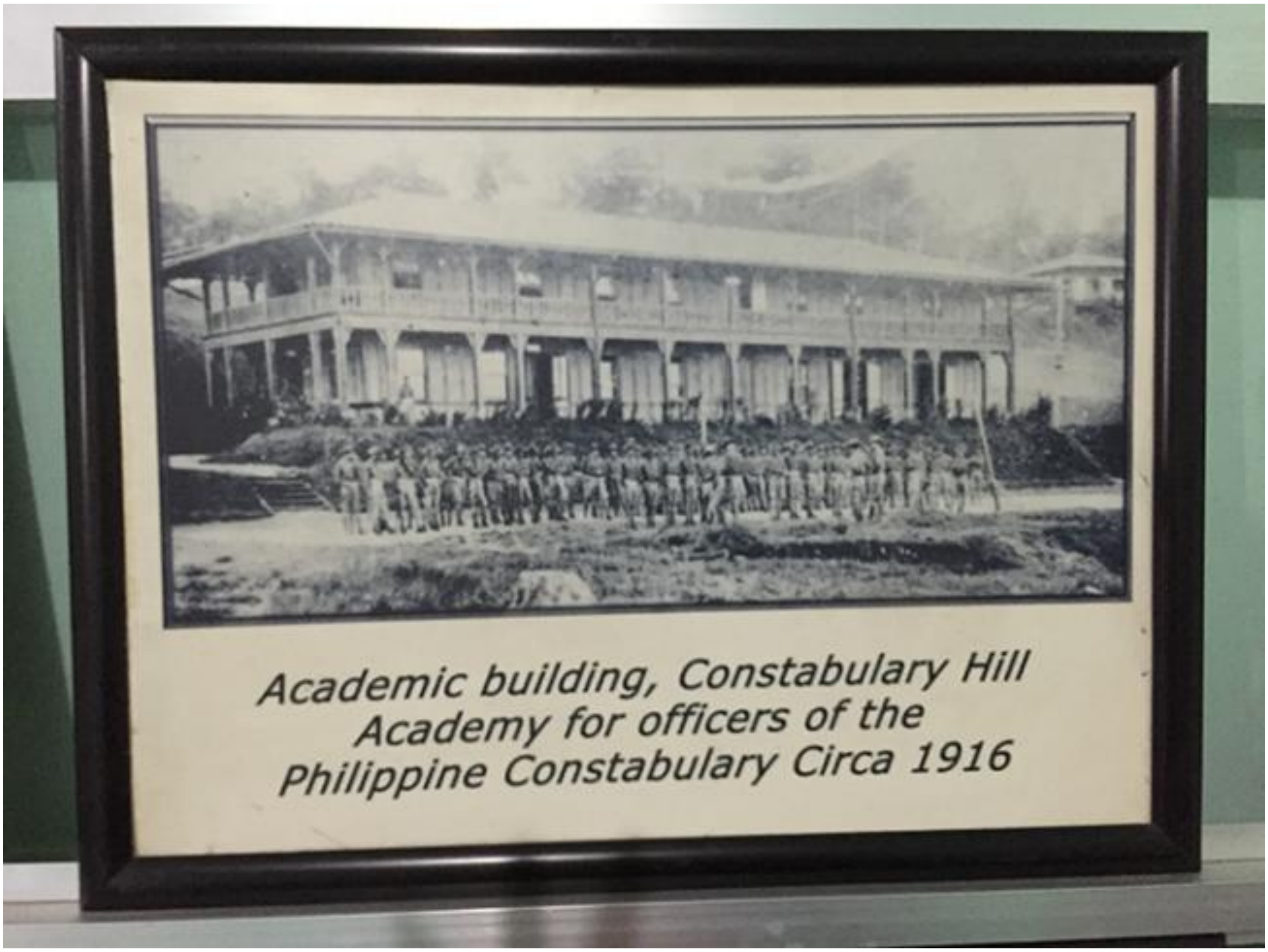

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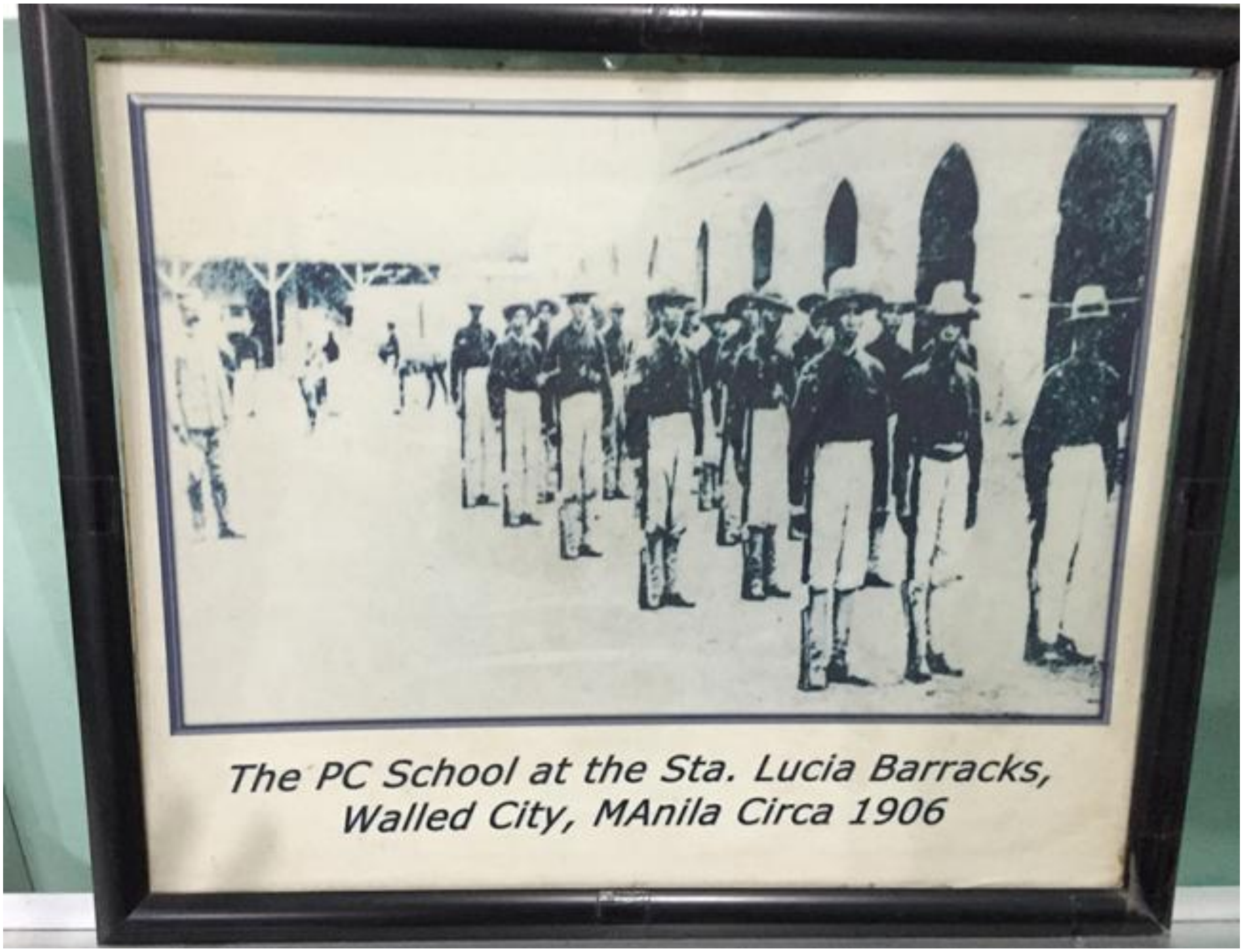


“我热爱北京， 我热爱香港！”

接待中心大厅除了穿军服的接待官外， 还有一些着便服的男女。我们三人正边拍照边讨论的时候， 突然几句非常标准的中文从背后传来， 原来校友会邀请了菲律宾顶级模特儿参加校庆。 这个姑娘见到我们来访，大感意外， 连说“我热爱北京， 我热爱香港！”。 原来她在中国做模特儿待过多年，去过许多城市。为了让其他人能听得懂， 我们改用英文和她交谈。这时候所有军人站立起来，热情地和我们打招呼。最后我和她合影留念。后来得知，她经常在电视上出现， 应该不介意把她的美照再次介绍给她热爱的中文读者。

对不起，这时候我才发现军官们可能吃醋了。


Academic building, Constabulary Hill
Academy for officers of the
Philippine Constabulary Circa 1916


The PC School at the Sta. Lucia Barracks,
Walled City, MAnila Circa 1906



Cadet Hop at the Martinez Hall,
Camp Allen, Circa 1950



Military Dress Parade during
Rizal Day Celebration in Burnham Park 30 December 1936

THE P.M.A. TIMELINE

1898 25 October The *Academia Militar* is established in the town of Malolos, Bulacan by a decree issued by President Emilio Aguinaldo.

1899 – 1901 Filipino – American War and Reconstruction Period.

1903 21 November The School of Instruction is established in all Constabulary stations, including the Manila Garrison.

1904 19 October The School of Application is established replacing the School of Instruction, also at the Manila Garrison.

1905 17 August General Orders No. 71 issued on this date provided that *the designation of Manila Garrison is changed to Constabulary School.*

1906 21 February Student enrolment at the Constabulary School is pegged at 50 men with a period of instruction of four (4) months.

1908 01 September The Constabulary School is transferred to Baguio.

... first recorded Rules and

1918 04 February Philippine Legislature Act 2605 renames the School as Academy for Officers of the Philippine Constabulary (AOPC). The law further prescribes that the course of instruction would be nine (9) months.

1928 28 December Philippine Legislature Act 3466 renames the AOPC to Philippine Constabulary Academy (PCA). It prescribes a transition period for lengthening the course of instruction from one (1), two (2) and three (3) years. The period paves the way for granting graduates an AB or BS degree similar to those given at West Point.

1931 01 September After the Academy acquires the barracks on the lower Parade Ground of Camp Henry T Allen (formerly occupied by the 41st Company, U.S. Army) in late 1930, the upper floor is remodeled and converted into a lecture hall and indoor gymnasium.

1935 15 November Composed of 56 cadets, the Company of Cadets of the Philippine Constabulary under Cadet Dionisio Ojeda (Class 1936) joins the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

21 December Commonwealth Act No. 1 (National Defense Act) increases to four (4) years the course of instruction and awards a Bachelor of Science degree to graduates. *It also changes the name of the school to Philippine Military Academy.*


CLASS 1914



菲律宾军服的演变过程





COL FAJARDO escorts Secretary Carlos P Romulo in trooping the line, Circa 1950.



LTGEN OSCAR P LOPEZ AFP, troops the line at the Quezon Avenue, 2014



院内到处是聚餐场所，这应当是主宴场。



纪念品大打折扣价，吸引了大批军属购买



正式典礼在大操场举行。 观礼台上军人的誓词: 勇气，正直，忠诚。





各年级代表队入场， 大部分毕业生已退役。





宣布到场的菲律宾陆海空三军高级将领


EGRITY



军乐队表演结束后，是交谈时间。

因为我们三个有明显的外国游客特征和我胸前戴的牌子，许多军官主动提出和我们合影



从观礼台看对面观众台



PMA周围的山景







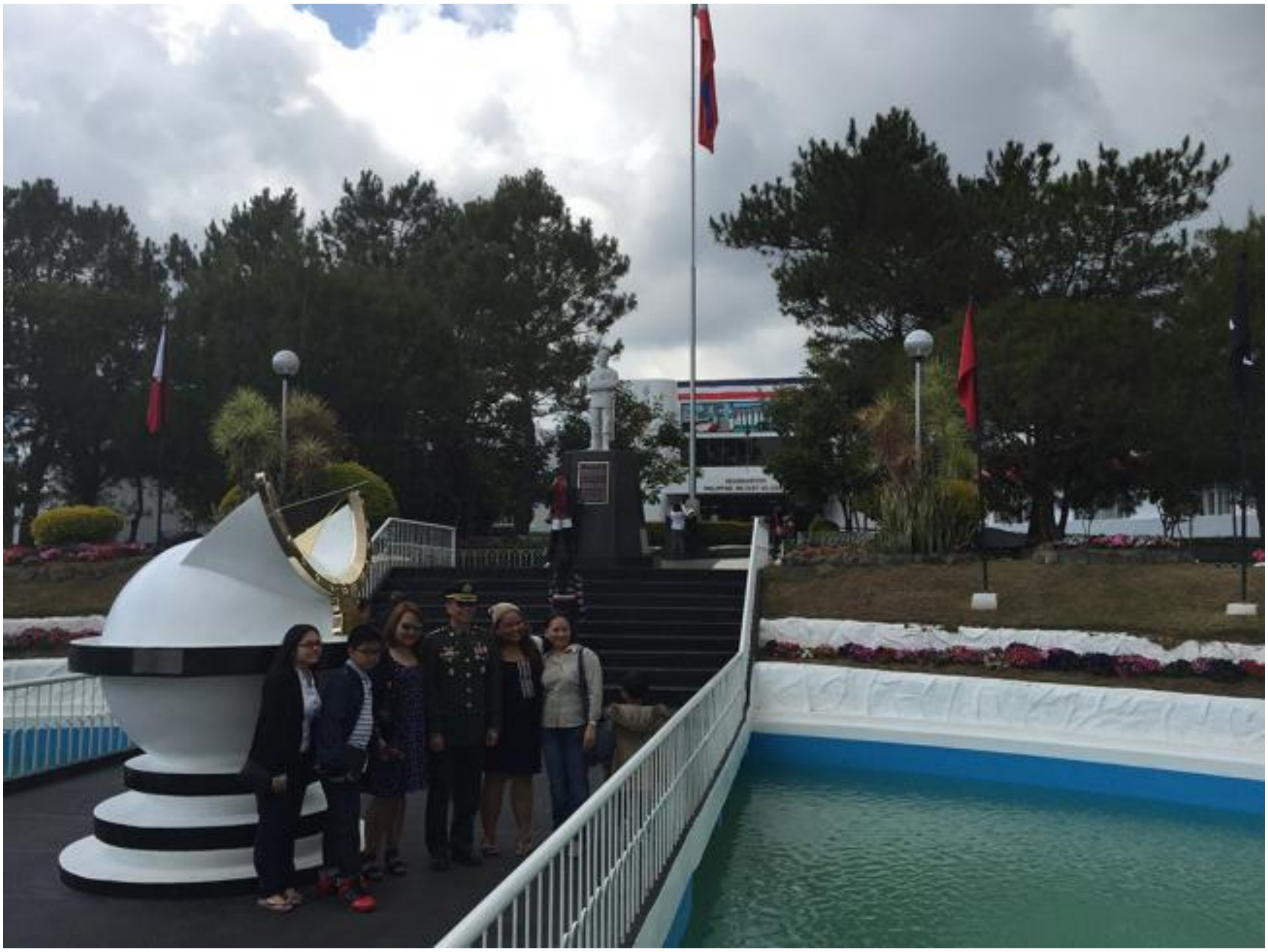



310
NAVY

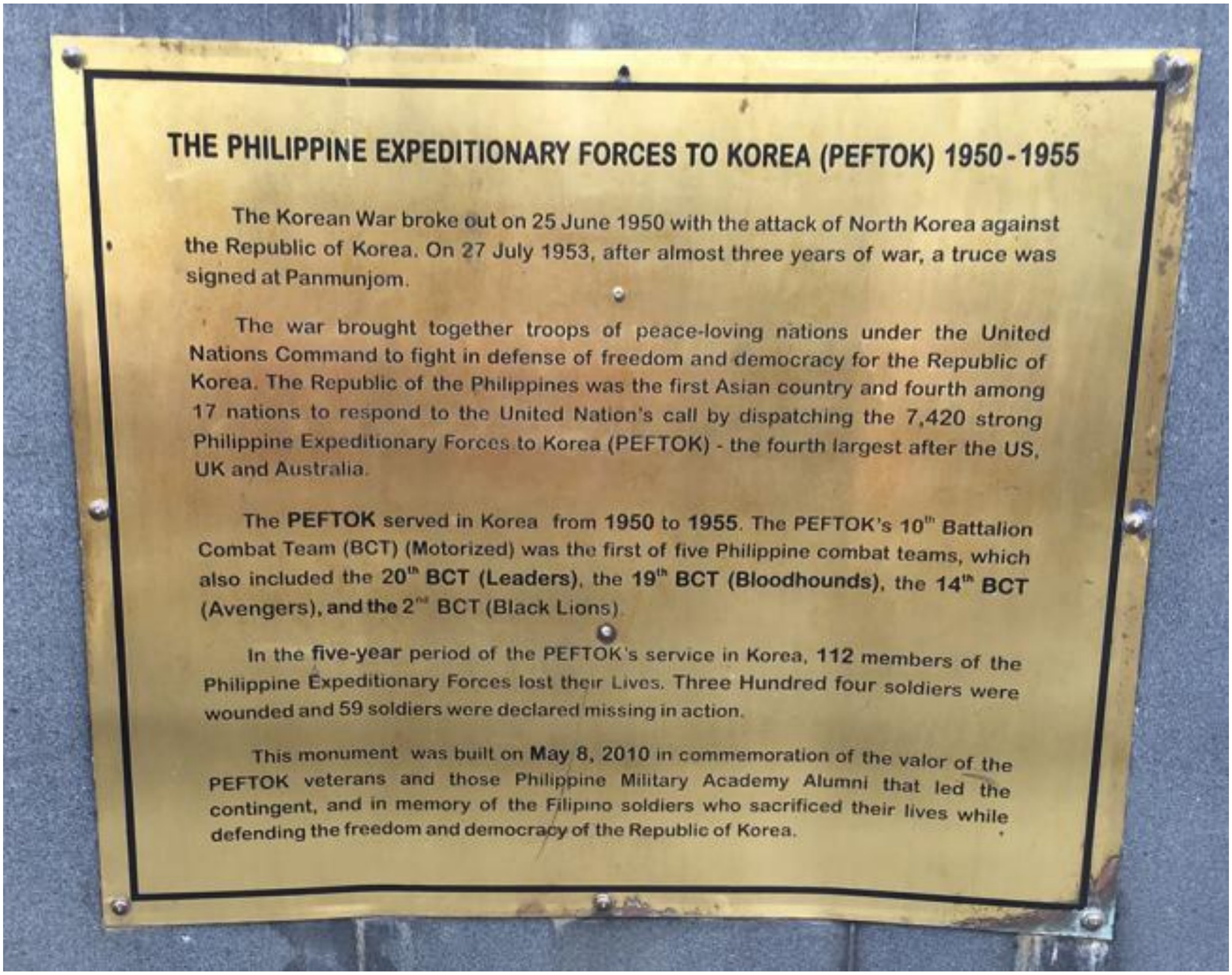


PMA司令部


HALL OF VALOR




PHILIPPINE
MILITARY ACADEMY


THE PHILIPPINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES TO KOREA (PEFTOK) 1950-1955
The Korean War broke out on 25 June 1950 with the attack of North Korea against the Republic of Korea. On 27 July 1953, after almost three years of war, a truce was signed at Panmunjom.
The war brought together troops of peace-loving nations under the United Nations Command to fight in defense of freedom and democracy for the Republic of Korea. The Republic of the Philippines was the first Asian country and fourth among 17 nations to respond to the United Nation's call by dispatching the 7,420 strong Philippine Expeditionary Forces to Korea (PEFTOK) - the fourth largest after the US, UK and Australia.
The PEFTOK served in Korea from 1950 to 1955. The PEFTOK's 10th Battalion Combat Team (BCT) (Motorized) was the first of five Philippine combat teams, which also included the 20th BCT (Leaders), the 19th BCT (Bloodhounds), the 14th BCT (Avengers), and the 2nd BCT (Black Lions).
In the five-year period of the PEFTOK's service in Korea, 112 members of the Philippine Expeditionary Forces lost their Lives. Three Hundred four soldiers were wounded and 59 soldiers were declared missing in action.
This monument was built on May 8, 2010 in commemoration of the valor of the PEFTOK veterans and those Philippine Military Academy Alumni that led the contingent, and in memory of the Filipino soldiers who sacrificed their lives while defending the freedom and democracy of the Republic of Korea.



阵亡校友纪念碑。有10万至25万菲国青年参加了二战美军对日本的战争，

PMA停校。所有学生参战， 大批校友战死。碧瑶是南洋日军的最后投降之地。1946年菲律宾独立，次年PMA在碧瑶复校。



在纪念碑的背后，一位小姑娘默默地在墓前拉起了小提琴。琴声似乎在纪念死去的前辈和祈祷人类的和平。